STUDIES IN THE EUPATORIEAE (COMPOSITAE). XXIII.

NEW COMBINATIONS IN JALISCOA

R. M. King and H. Robinson
Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. 20560

As indicated in the study of Piptothrix, it is now possible to compare the various genera that are related to Ageratina and to reevaluate the characters by which they are distinguished from each other. A result is the deemphasis of certain characters such as the pappus and the expansion of the genus Jaliscoa from a single species as recognized in our previous treatment (1970). Various characters used to distinguish Jaliscoa, such as 4-angled achenes and fistulose or clathrate stems, are not entirely dependable. It seems far more logical to include two additional species that have been placed in Piptothrix but have paleaceous receptacles and distinct carpopodia as in Jaliscoa.

Jaliscoa S. Watson, Proc. Amer. Acad. Arts Sci. 25:153. 1890.

Sparingly to few branched herbs or shrubs; leaves opposite, rarely only subopposite or ternate, deltoid to ovate, margin crenulate-serrulate to sharply serrate. Inflorescence a cymose-panicle; heads 11-25 flowered; involucre of ca 15-20 subequal to equal phyllaries in 2 series; receptacle paleaceous, convex. Corollas campanulate, inner surface of lobes mamillose to papillose, outer surface glabrous, stomates absent. Anther collar composed of numberous quadrate cells below, elongate cells above, all with little or no ornate thickenings on the walls; exothecial cells in part usually lax and somewhat longer than wide; anther appendage large. Pollen spherical, tricolpate, spinose. Style sometimes swollen at base, glabrous; surface cells of stylar appendage densely long projecting. Achenes prismatic, usually 4-5 costate, glabrous or usually bearing a few setae near the top; carpopodium distinct, sometimes large; embryo usually borne high in the achene, often well sclerotized at the lower end, basal vasculature of achene usually united well above level of carpopodium; pappus an obscure, callous border or a lacerate-fimbriate crown or rather short deciduous setae. Chromosome number not determined. (numbers expected x = 17 as in Ageratina or x = 16 as in Oxylobus).

Type species: Jaliscoa pringlei S. Watson

Our studies indicate that the genus contains the following three species all from Mexico.

Jaliscoa goldmanii (B.L.Robinson) R.M.King & H.Robinson, comb.

nov. Piptothrix goldmanii B.L.Robinson, Proc. Amer. Acad. 35:328. 1900. Chihuahua, Jalisco.

Jaliscoa paleacea (Cronquist) R.M.King & H.Robinson, comb. nov. Piptothrix paleacea Cronquist, Mem. N.Y. Bot. Gard. 12:289. 1965. Jalisco.

Jaliscoa pringlei S. Watson, Proc. Amer. Acad. Arts Sci. 25:153. 1890. Jalisco, Michoacán, Morelos.

Species synonymized

Piptothrix aegiroides B.L.Robinson = J. goldmanii
Jaliscoa pappifera S.F.Blake = J.pringlei

Literature Cited

King, R.M. and H.Robinson 1970. Studies in the Compositae-Eupatorieae, XV. Jaliscoa, Macvaughiella, Oaxacania and Planaltoa. Rhodora in press.